

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 10

1200 Sixth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101

2 6 MAY 2005

Reply To

Attn Of: ORC-158

CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Debbie Coburn
President and Registered Agent
Surrydowns Children Center, Inc.
10722 N.E. 60th Street
Kirkland, Washington 98033

Re: In the Matter of: Surrydowns Children Center, Inc., and King County, Washington Docket No. TSCA-10-2005-0151

Dear Ms. Coburn:

Enclosed is a Complaint for the assessment of a civil penalty that has been filed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) against Surrydowns Children Center, Inc. (Respondent). EPA is proposing that Respondent be assessed a civil penalty of \$44,925 for violations of the regulations promulgated under Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Respondent has 30 days from service of the Complaint to take one of the following actions:

- 1. Arrange a settlement conference and request and receive a written extension of time;
- 2. File a written Answer and request a hearing with an administrative law judge; or
- Pay the proposed penalty.

The procedures for each of the three options outlined above are more fully described in the Complaint. Should Respondent fail to take one of these actions, a default order may be entered against it. After entry of an order of default, a penalty may be assessed without further notice.

Copies of the "Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB Penalty Policy)", the policy on "Supplemental Environmental Projects", the "Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and the Revocation/Termination or Suspension of Permits", and the "Small Business Policy" are also enclosed with this letter.

EPA is available to discuss with Respondent the alleged violations and proposed penalty. Such discussions may result in a settlement which would make the filing of a written answer unnecessary. Richard Mednick, Associate Regional Counsel, is the attorney handling this Complaint for EPA. If Respondent wants to arrange for a settlement conference, request a time extension, or has any questions, Mr. Mednick may be reached at (206) 553-1797.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Debovah Flood

Michael A. Bussell, Director

Office of Compliance and Enforcement

Enclosures

Richard Mednick (w/Complaint) cc:

Regional Hearing Clerk (w/orig. Complaint)

1 RECEIVED 2 05 MAY 27 AM 9: 41 3 HEARINGS CLERK FPA -- REGION 10 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY 8 9 10 In the Matter of: 11 SURRYDOWNS CHILDREN Docket No. TSCA-10-2005-0151 12 CENTER, INC., and 13 KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON. **COMPLAINT** 14 15 I. JURISDICTION 1. This Complaint is issued by Region 10 of the United States Environmental 16 Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act 17 (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. § 2615(a). In this action, EPA seeks the assessment of a civil penalty 18 19 against Surrydowns Children Center, Inc. (Respondent). The undersigned Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement has been delegated the authority to commence this 20 21 action. 2. Respondent has failed to comply with regulations pertaining to the use, storage 22 and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). These regulations were promulgated 23 pursuant to Section 6 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 2605, and are fully set forth at 40 C.F.R. Part 24 761. According to Section 15 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 2614, it is unlawful for Respondent to 25 26 have failed to comply with the PCB regulations. 27 COMPLAINT U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Docket No. TSCA-10-2005-0151 28 1200 Sixth Avenue, ORC-158 Page 1 of 19 Seattle, WA 98101

(206) 553-1797

II. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

- 3. Surrydowns Children Center, Inc., is a for-profit corporation licensed to do business in the state of Washington.
- 4. On August 5 and 10, 2004, EPA conducted inspections of Surrydowns Children's Center located at 609 112th Avenue SE in Bellevue, Washington.
- 5. At the time of the inspections, Respondent was operating Surrydowns Children's Center as a daycare facility for children.
- 6. At the time of the inspections, the Surrydowns Children's Center property was owned by King County, Washington (KC), who was leasing this property to Respondent.
- 7. For twenty years or more prior to the inspections, the Surrydowns Children's Center property had been leased by Respondent from KC, and during this entire time Respondent had operated a daycare facility for children at this property.
- 8. Prior to the inspections, Respondent had not notified EPA of any PCB waste handling activity at the daycare facility, and had not obtained an EPA identification number for PCB waste handling activity at the daycare facility.
- 9. EPA obtained samples during the inspections and submitted these samples to a laboratory for analysis.
- 10. The sampling and analysis was conducted pursuant to applicable methods and protocol, and in accordance with acceptable quality assurance and quality control techniques.
- 11. The conditions described in paragraphs 12 through 27 below existed at the Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility at the time of the EPA inspections.
- 12. In the main office area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 81 parts per million (ppm) that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.

13. In the main office area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of	of 390 ppm that
had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from t	he ceiling
immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.	la .

- 14. In the pre-school 3 area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 460,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 15. In the pre-school 3 area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 140,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 16. In the pre-school 3 area, there was a plastic container with no top located on the floor, and there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 310 ppm in the open container.
- 17. There were no markings either in the pre-school 3 area or on the open plastic container indicating the presence of PCBs.
- 18. In the after school area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 96,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 19. In the after school area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 920 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 20. In the after school area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 58 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 21. In the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,100 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.

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22. I	In the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration
of 210 p	opm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging form the
ceiling i	immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.

- 23. In the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 390,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling.
- 24. In the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,500,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray and wires hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 25. In the pre-school 4 area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 3,300,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 26. In the pre-school 4 area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,700,000 ppm that had been discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray hanging from the ceiling immediately beneath a fluorescent light ballast.
- 27. In the pre-school 4 area, there was PCB liquid at a concentration of 92 ppm that had been discharged onto carpeting located on the floor beneath a fluorescent light fixture and ballast hanging from the ceiling in this area.
- 28. Subsequent to the inspections, EPA requested that Respondent and KC conduct a cleanup of PCBs at Surrydowns Children's Center. KC agreed to undertake such a cleanup, and incurred costs of more than \$80,000 to abate the release of PCBs at the daycare facility. Respondent did not participate in funding the cleanup of PCBs.
- 29. Prior to issuance of this Complaint, Respondent and KC were each offered an opportunity by EPA to settle the respective TSCA penalty claims against them. KC was receptive to this offer, and EPA reached a settlement of its claims against KC. Respondent failed to pursue the opportunity offered by EPA to settle the TSCA penalty claims.

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III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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- 30. Respondent is a "person," as that term is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 761.3, and are each subject to the requirements of Sections 15 and 16 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2614 & 2615.
- 31. At the time of the EPA inspections, Respondent was the operator of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility.
- 32. At the time of the EPA inspections, KC was the owner of the Surrydowns Children's Center property.
- 33. As operator of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility, Respondent has liability for the violations of TSCA set forth herein.
- 34. The PCBs on the fluorescent light fixture trays, carpeting, wires, and in the plastic container at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility, as described in paragraphs 12 through 27 above, were "Liquid PCBs" as that term is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 761.3.
- 35. The plastic container with PCB liquid located in pre-school 3 area was a "PCB Container" and a "PCB Item" as those terms are defined at 40 C.F.R. § 761.3.
- 36. The PCB liquids on the fluorescent light fixture trays, carpeting, and wires, and in the plastic container at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility, as described in paragraphs 12 through 27 above, constitutes the "leak or leaking" and the "disposal" of PCBs as those terms are defined at 40 C.F.R. § 761.3.
- 37. The PCB liquids on the fluorescent light fixture trays, carpeting, and wires, and in the plastic container at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility, as described in paragraphs 12 through 27 above, was "PCB waste," as that term is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 761.3, that was subject to the disposal requirements at 40 C.F.R. § 761.60.

IV. VIOLATIONS

38. Violation #1. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 81 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the main office area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a

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concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.

- 39. Violation #2. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 390 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the main office area of Surrydowns's Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 40. Violation #3. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 460,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-school 3 area of Surrydowns's Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 41. Violation #4. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 140,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-school 3 area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 42. Violation #5. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 310 ppm discharged into a plastic container on the floor of pre-school 3 area at Surrydowns's Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in

accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.

- 43. Violation #6. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 310 ppm stored in a plastic container on the floor of pre-school 3 area at Surrydowns children's Center daycare facility. The plastic container was not marked in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.40(a)(1). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 44. Violation #7. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 310 ppm stored in a plastic container on the floor of pre-school 3 area at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. The pre-school 3 area was not marked in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 761.40(a)(10) and 761.65(c)(3). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of those regulations.
- 45. Violation #8. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 310 ppm stored in a plastic container on the floor of pre-school 3 area at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. The plastic container used to store the PCB liquid did not meet the standards of the Department of Transportation as required by 40 C.F.R. § 761.65(c)(6). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 46. Violation #9. There was PCB waste at a concentration of 310 ppm stored in a plastic container on the floor of pre-school 3 area at Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. As generator of this PCB waste, Respondent failed to provide notification to EPA as required by 40 C.F.R. § 761.205(a)(2), and failed to obtain an EPA identification number as required by 40 C.F.R. § 761.202(b)(1). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of those regulations.
- 47. Violation #10. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 96,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the after school area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in

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committed a violation of that regulation.

- 48. Violation #11. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 920 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the after school area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.65(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 49. Violation #12. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 58 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the after school area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 50. Violation #13. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,100 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 51. Violation #14. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 210 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.

- 52. Violation #15. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 390,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 53. Violation #16. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,500,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-kindergarten/kindergarten area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 54. Violation #17. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 3,300,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-school 4 area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulations.
- 55. Violation #18. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 1,700,000 ppm discharged onto a fluorescent light fixture tray in the pre-school 4 area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility. This discharge of PCB liquid constituted the disposal of PCBs at a concentration of greater than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of that regulation.
- 56. Violation #19. There was PCB liquid at a concentration of 92 ppm discharged onto the carpeting in the pre-school 4 area of Surrydowns Children's Center daycare facility.

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than 50 ppm. This PCB liquid had not been disposed of in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 761.60(a). As a result, Respondent committed a violation of V. PROPOSED CIVIL PENALTY

57. Section 16 of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 2615, and the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule, 40 C.F.R. Part 19, authorize a civil penalty of up to \$32,500 per day for each violation of TSCA. EPA has calculated a proposed civil penalty to be assessed against Respondent by application of the factors set forth in Section 16(a)(2)(B) of TSCA, 15 U.S.C. § 2615(a)(2)(B). These factors include the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violations, as well as the ability to pay, effect on the ability to continue to do business, history of prior such violations, and degree of culpability of Respondent, along with such other matters as justice may require. In an effort to achieve a fair and consistent application of these factors, EPA has followed the approach outlined in the "Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Penalty Policy", dated April 9, 1990 (PCB Penalty

58. By applying the PCB Penalty Policy criteria to the facts in this case, Complainant has calculated a total proposed civil penalty of forty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$44,925). The gravity portion of this proposed penalty amount, which includes application of the nature, extent and circumstances factors of TSCA, is delineated

A. Violations #1 and #2. As prescribed by the PCB Penalty Policy, these disposal violations are being combined for the purpose of calculating the associated penalty, because the violations appear to have occurred within the same area. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of these disposal violations is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages

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posed by these disposal violations is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, these violations warrant the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

B. Violation #3. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #4 and #5, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

C. Violation #4. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #3 and #5, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

D. Violation #5. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #3 and #4, the extremely high concentration of PCBs, and the precarious location of the PCBs, involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor"

according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 1" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$5,775.

- E. Violation #6. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this non-disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this non-disposal violation is "Level 2" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$3,450.
- F. Violation #7. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this non-disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this non-disposal violation is "Level 2" according to the Gravity Base Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$3,450.
- G. Violation #8. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this non-disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this non-disposal violation is "Level 2" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$3,450.
- H. Violation #9. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this non-disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this non-disposal violation is "Level 1" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$5,775.
- I. Violation #10. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #11 and

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#12, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

J. Violations #11 and #12. As prescribed by the PCB Penalty Policy, these disposal violations are being combined for the purpose of calculating the associated penalty, because the violations appear to have occurred in the same area. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of these disposal violations is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by these disposal violations is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, these violations warrant the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

K. Violations #13 and #14. As prescribed by the PCB Penalty Policy, these disposal violations are being combined for the purpose of calculating the associated penalty, because the violations appear to have occurred in the same area. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of these disposal violations is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by these disposal violations is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, these violations warrant the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

L. Violation #15. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is

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"Level 1" according tot he Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$5,775.

M. Violation #15. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #13, #14 and #16, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

N. Violation #16. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #13, #14 and #15, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

O. Violation #17. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #18 and #19, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages

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posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.

- P. Violation #18. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #17 and #19, the extremely high concentration of PCBs involved with this disposal violation creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 3" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$1,725.
- Q. Violation #19. In keeping with the dictates of the PCB Penalty Policy, while this disposal violation may have occurred in the same area as disposal violations #17 and #18, the extremely high concentration of PCBs, and the precarious location of the PCBs, involved with this disposal violations creates an associated risk which warrants a separate penalty amount. Based upon the amount of PCBs, the extent of this disposal violation is "minor" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. The circumstances or probability of damages posed by this disposal violation is "Level 1" according to the Gravity Based Penalty Matrix of the PCB Penalty Policy. As a result, this violation warrants the assessment of a civil penalty in the amount of \$5,775.
- 59. EPA has no information suggesting that the gravity-based penalty amount should be adjusted downward based upon a consideration of the history of prior such violation, ability to pay, or ability to continue in business of Respondent. As for culpability and such other matters as justice may require, there is information suggesting that the gravity based penalty amount should not be adjusted downward based upon a consideration of these

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factors. The PCB Spill Cleanup Policy (Cleanup Policy) set forth at 40 C.F.R. Part 761, Subpart G, establishes criteria utilized to determine the adequacy of a cleanup of spills of PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater. Respondent is a "responsible party" subject to the terms of the Cleanup Policy; however, Respondent failed to comply with the Cleanup Policy in response to conditions at the daycare facility. This failure by Respondent to act in a responsible manner with respect to the PCBs occurred even after EPA specifically requested that Respondent undertake such a cleanup.

60. Taking into account all of the statutory factors, the proposed assessed penalty is calculated as follows:

9	VIOLATION	REGULATION(S)	REQUIREMENT	PENALTY
10				
11	#1 #2	761.60(a) 761.60(a)	Disposal Disposal	\$1,725
12	#3	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$1,725
13	#4	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$1,725
14	#5	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$5,775
15	#6	761.40(a)(1)	Marking	\$3,450
16	#7	761.65(c)(3) 761.40(a)(10)	Marking	\$3,450
17	#8	761.65(c)(6)	Container	£2 450
18	<i>"</i> "	701.03(c)(0)	Container	\$3,450
19	#9	761.205(a)(2) 761.202(b)(1)	Notification I.D. #	\$5,775
20	#10	761.60(a))	Disposal	\$1,725
21	#11 #12	761.60(a) 761.60(a)	Disposal Disposal	\$1,725
22	22	, o 1 , o (, o)	Disposar	
23	#13 #14	761.60(a) 761.60(a)	Disposal Disposal	\$1,725
24	#15	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$1,725
25	#16	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$1,725
26	#17	761.60(a)	Disposal	\$1,725
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#18 761.60(a) Disposal \$1,725 1 #19 761.60(a) Disposal \$5,775 2 TOTAL = \$44,9253 VI. NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY TO REQUEST A HEARING 4 61. The "Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of 5 Civil Penalties and the Revocation or Suspension of Permits" (Rules), 40 C.F.R. Part 22, 6 govern this proceeding. A copy of the Rules is being provided to Respondent along with this 7 Complaint. Under the Rules, Respondent has the right to request a formal hearing to 8 contest any material fact set forth in this Compliant or to contest the appropriateness of the 9 proposed penalty. 10 62. To avoid being found in default, which constitutes an admission of all material facts 11 alleged in this Complaint and a waiver of the right to a hearing, and which will effect the 12 assessment of the proposed civil penalty without further proceedings, Respondent must file, 13 with the Regional Hearing Clerk, a written Answer within thirty (30) days after receiving 14 this Complaint. The Answer must clearly and directly admit, deny, or explain each of the 15 factual allegations contained in this Complaint with regard to which Respondent has any 16 knowledge. Where Respondent has no knowledge of a particular fact and so state, the 17 allegation is deemed denied. Failure to deny any material factual allegation constitutes an 18 admission of the allegation. The Answer shall also state: (a) the circumstances or arguments 19 which are alleged to constitute the grounds of defense; (b) the facts which Respondent 20 intends to place at issue; and (c) whether a hearing is requested. A hearing is deemed 21 requested should Respondent contest any material fact upon which this Complaint is based 22 or raise any affirmative defense, or contend that the amount of the proposed penalty is 23 inappropriate, or claim that Respondent is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The 24 Answer must be sent to: 25 26 COMPLAINT U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Docket No. TSCA-10-2005-0151 1200 Sixth Avenue, ORC-158 Page 17 of 19 Seattle, WA 98101

(206) 553-1797

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Sixth Avenue, ORC-158 Seattle, Washington 98101 2 63. A copy of the Answer and all other documents which Respondent files in this action 3 must be furnished to Richard Mednick, Associate Regional Counsel, the attorney assigned 4 to represent EPA in this matter, at: 5 Office of Regional Counsel, Region 10 6 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Sixth Avenue, ORC-158 7 Seattle, Washington 98101 8 64. Failure to file an Answer or otherwise properly respond to this Complaint may result in a default order being issued which assesses the full amount of the proposed 10 penalty. A copy of the PCB Penalty Policy is being provided to Respondent along with this 11 Complaint. A copy of the Small Business Policy is also being provided to Respondent along 12 with this Complaint. 13 VII. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE 14 65. Whether or not a hearing is requested, Respondent may contact the above-named 15 attorney to arrange for an informal settlement conference to discuss the facts of this case, 16 the amount of the proposed penalty, or the possibility of settlement. Any informal 17 settlement conference does not, however, affect the obligation of Respondent to file a timely 18 written Answer, which is due within thirty (30) days of receipt of this Complaint, unless 19 Complainant and Respondent agree to a later date. 20 66. Complainant has the authority to modify the amount of the proposed penalty, where 21 appropriate, to reflect any settlement reached with Respondent in an informal conference. 22 The terms of such an agreement would be embodied in a Consent Agreement and Final 23 Order. A Consent Agreement and Final Order entered into between Complainant and 24 Respondent would be binding as to all terms and conditions contained therein upon 25 signature by the EPA Regional Administrator. 26 27 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency **COMPLAINT** 1200 Sixth Avenue, ORC-158 Docket No. TSCA-10-2005-0151 28 Seattle, WA 98101 Page 18 of 19

(206) 553-1797

Regional Hearing Clerk

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67. Respondent is advised that, after this Complaint is issued, the Rules prohibit any ex parte (unilateral) discussion of the merits of these or any other factually related proceedings with the Administrative Law Judge, any member of the Environmental Appeals Board, or any person likely to advise these officials in the decision of this case.

VIII. PAYMENT OF PENALTY

68. Instead of requesting an informal settlement conference or filing a written Answer, Respondent may pay the total amount of the proposed penalty. In order to do so, Respondent must pay the proposed penalty within 30 days after receipt of the Complaint, and file a copy of the check with the Regional Hearing clerk (at the address noted in Section above). Respondent may obtain a 30 day extension to pay the proposed penalty without filing an Answer by complying with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(a). A copy of the check should also be provided to Mr. Mednick. Payment of the proposed penalty must be made by sending a cashier's or certified check payable to the "Treasurer, United States of America," in the full amount of the proposed penalty in this Complaint to the following:

Mellon Client Services Center EPA Region 10 500 Ross Street P.O. Box 360903 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15251-6963

A transmittal letter indicating the name and address of Respondent, and this case docket number must accompany the payment. Such payment of the civil penalty terminates this administrative litigation and the civil proceedings arising out of the allegations made int his Complaint.

ISSUED AT SEATTLE this Alba day of May, 2005

Michael A. Bussell, Director

Office of Compliance and Enforcement

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 10

Region 10

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

A true and correct copy of Complaint in the matter of <u>Surrydowns Children Center, Inc., and King County, Washington</u>, docket number TSCA-10-2005-0151, together with a copy of the Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of Civil Penalties and the Revocation/Termination or suspension of Permits, 40 C.F.R. Part 22, have been sent by first class mail, return receipt requested, to:

Debbie Coburn
President and Registered Agent
Surrydowns Children Center, Inc.
10722 N.E. 60th Street
Kirkland, Washington 98033

and the original and one copy of the Complaint have been hand delivered to:

Carol Kennedy Regional Hearing Clerk United States Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Sixth Avenue, Mailstop ORC-158 Seattle, Washington 98101

Dated: 5.27.05

By necessa L. Whitaker